THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

VOL. 22.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1874. NO. 44

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One Square, one week.....$1 0
One Square, two weeks..... 1 50
One Square, one month..... 2
One Square, three months..... 7 00
One Square, six months..... 13

Additional Squares at proportional rates.

A Square is equal to THE SOLID LINES of advertising type.

Cash, invariably in advance.

in this condition of affairs, at the command of this military dictator, a [illegible] was called. By the terms [illegible] every precinct [illegible] the people had come [illegible] were registered thereto. Many [illegible] were disfranchised, [illegible] negro twenty-one [illegible] who had resided one year [illegible] State, were entitled to vote and [illegible] accordingly. It was evident [illegible] were manufactured since, [illegible] purpose of the "reconstructionists" was to rehabilitate the [illegible] of absolute negro [illegible]

[illegible] which assembled [illegible] under the auspices of [illegible] cannot be contemplated [illegible] emotion. Not the [illegible] was to be found [illegible] had the confidence of the [illegible] and but one prominent North Carolinian had a seat in the body. The negro, the carpet-bagger and the renegade, but generally obscure natives, filled the place which had been occupied by men distinguished by their wisdom, and reverenced for their [illegible]

The Convention seemed to be absolutely under the control of such men [illegible] Dockery, Badger, Abbott and Ladin. [illegible] in their numbers, nor yet from their ability, but by the negroes in the Convention they were regarded as [illegible] and by the mass of the white [illegible] were supposed to be the [illegible] editors of Canby's orders, and [illegible] implicitly.—[illegible] were born and reared in [illegible] States; they came here [illegible] of adventurers after [illegible] know nothing of the [illegible] wants of our people, and [illegible] supposed they might [illegible] grossly incapable of [illegible] ignorant law for south [illegible] fools rush in where [illegible] tread," and the men [illegible] although of limited [illegible] capacity, detraved, [illegible] base hand, that could [illegible] constructed by the [illegible] established and fought [illegible] Forrest men in 1865, not a [illegible] which was misplaced by Ruffin, Edwards and their compeers in 1865, and which commanded [illegible] and reverence of Moore, [illegible] Haden, Boyden and their associates a still later day.

[illegible] contrast, with one fell [illegible] abolished the property qualification [illegible] which had been required [illegible] a hundred years.

They overturned our whole Judiciary system, under which, for nearly [illegible] century, our laws had been administered purely, without cost, delay or [illegible]

[illegible] to destroy the enactment [illegible] which, as not understood [illegible] complete, and is unattainable [illegible] to the Judges who exercised [illegible] legislative power.

[illegible] the government of [illegible] counties, had become the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] Commissioners, elected [illegible] to heavy expenditures [illegible]

[illegible] with the Freedman's Bureau exercised authority, which, in its effects upon the people's mind, can be likened only by the term "terrorism."

[illegible] to speak and to act, free to elect and be elected, we even call together a body of men, of enlarged patriotism, educated to virtues and liberty, identified with our interests, who will do no wrong, who will form a Constitution adapted to our wants, fully protecting, at the same time, the rights of all without regard to race, color or previous condition.

But it is objected that by the call of a Convention, we will excite the fears of the negroes lest we may curtail their rights, and of the timid among the whites, lest we may strike the homestead provision from the Constitution. While it is admitted that such fears are entirely groundless, it is suggested that they may, nevertheless, be used to our injury.

Since the first hour that the negroes became entitled to vote, they have voted as a mass. Void of political intelligence, they have followed, as if by animal instinct, the lead of the dissolute partizans; who have, so far as in their power lay ruined and disgraced the state. We have allowed the negro to be used as a bugbear long enough. Never until we marched up and met him at the "color-line" which he had so long dared us to approach, did we succeed in the political contest. Whether we propose to modify the Constitution by legislative enactment, or by a Convention, we will alike meet with his opposition, and we are also to do without his support.

The Constitution of the United States protects the rights of the negro; we could not sustain them if we would and we would not if we could. If he cannot understand and appreciate this, it is a hopeless task to try to enlighten him. The white people concede to the negro an equality of political rights, but are not willing that he should be vested with more. They will not bend their necks to the yoke of negro supremacy. If there is to be any supremacy in North Carolina, let it be that of law, order and prosperity, and not negro supremacy.

There is not a white voter of respectability in North Carolina, who would sustain any attempt to set aside the homestead clause of the constitution. To exempt from execution real property in fee, of the value of one thousand dollars, and personal property of the value of five hundred dollars, has become the fixed policy of the State, and it is not in the power of any man, be he knave or fool, to delude the people into the belief that the Conservative party desire to overturn that policy, in the preservation of which, the white man and not the negro, is mainly interested.

But all such objections must be effectually silenced by the fact that it is not necessary to submit the call of a Convention to the popular vote. If two-thirds of the Legislature should be in favor of it, that will be proof positive that it meets with the public sanction. The demagogue will not then have any opportunity to "ply his vocation," by working on the fears of the ignorant and the timid. When the Convention shall have done its work, the people will have an opportunity thoroughly to examine it. They will then see that the rights of the races preserve their equality, and that the Homestead is placed on a sure and solid basis.

He who now refuses that is derelict in the duty which, as a citizen, he owes to his State. Whether for, or against, a Convention, we ought to ask, at all events, and give to each other the help that we can. For this reason, and because of the importance of the subject, I have examined and discussed it at much length. Fortune favors us, let us meet her half way.

A CITIZEN.

EDWARD CONGLAND, ESQ.

In an issue some days since of the *Post*, in mentioning the letter written by this gentleman to the Wilmington JOURNAL upon the subject of Convention, we stated that Mr. Congland was opposed to the movement. This was all a mistake, and we gladly make the correction, having our attention called to it by our valued contemporary. Mr. Congland was one of the earliest and one of the most earnest supporters of the call for a Convention, and we do not blame the JOURNAL for its unwillingness to lose the influence of his name in its favor.

No man possesses in larger degree the confidence and esteem of those who know him than Mr. Congland; and his abilities and devotion to the best interests of North Carolina entitle his opinions to consideration and respect.

We sincerely regret the mistake.—*Ral. News.*

Judge Manly has written a letter to the Wilmington JOURNAL favoring a restricted Convention. If a restricted Convention can be called, we would like to see it, for in that we can overcome the objections that would be offered, and would not be liable to the misrepresentations that would be made and which would probably defeat an unrestricted Convention.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

One hot sultry morning, a few years ago, when the cholera was raging in St. Louis, and excitement among all classes was at fever heat, a gentleman of Teutonic permission, weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds, suffering from the effects of a big spree, and apparently in great mental agitation, approached the news stand and said to the proprietor, "Mishter, will you bleas tell me a baber vat has de names of dem beoples vat has gone ded mit de cholera mashis now all de time, hey?" The paper was handed him, and looking it over in a confused way for a few moments, he passed it back, remarking, "Will you bleas read me de names of de beoples vat don't got the cholera no more, don't it, and see if Carl Gezeschkoopfenhollin has got em." The proprietor read over the list, the Teuton standing by and wiping the perspiration from his brow in a terrible state of excitement. The proprietor finished the list remarking, "No such name there, sir." Teuton, brightening up, "You don't find em." Proprietor, "No, sir." Teuton, seizing him warmly by the hand, "Mine friend, dis ish good, dat ish some fuss —dat ish my name, by tam, I pees so drunk as never vas for three days, und I dont I was gone ded mit the cholera, and didn't know it? Mine Gott, I vas scart."

In Philadelphia, the restaurant of the Reform Club House, on Chestnut street, is thrown open during the day to the wives and daughters of members who happen to be out on shopping excursions.

"Phros. Littlejohn" used to live in Cheyenne, but she lives in Chicago now and is Euphrosyne Euphemia Diminutivejohannes.

Gen. Sheridan won't marry because he wants the privilege of going to bed with his boots on when he feels like it.

A package, weighing six hundred and fifty pounds, arrived at Cincinnati the other day, bringing live specimens of all kinds of native American snakes. They were for the city's zoological garden.

MORE FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.

The Petersburg *Index-Appeal* says:

Last week the order of the United States Court, sitting at Richmond, compelled certain registers of this city to surrender to a United States grand jury the books of registration, of which the State law makes them the sworn and sole responsible custodians. These registrars are State officers, appointed by the State courts, paid by the State, and made responsible for any delinquency of duty to the State authorities. One of the duties to which they are sworn is to keep personal charge of their registration books; and this duty they were compelled by process of the Federal Court last week to violate, although they entered most solemn protest. The result is, the books have passed out of their hands, and they are no more able to certify to their correctness; and they refuse most properly to become responsible for any registration, when the opportunity has been offered, and perhaps improved, for the perpetration of fraud and the corruption of the record.

All this outrage on the dignity and authority of the State of Virginia has elapsed without protest, without even ordinary newspaper notice, except on part of the local press. The Governor does not appear to have heard of it, and the press of the State has never made any the least allusion to the outrage, so far as we are informed. The people are really disfranchised by act of a Federal Court, and it is altogether probable that the polls will not be opened on the day when the rest of the State will exercise the usual civic rights. And yet there arises no voice of remonstrance—there is offered no word of objection!

To this degree of supine submission has the country been reduced by the long infliction of tyrannical rule and wrong.

TAXES.

To-morrow, according to advertisement, a large amount of property is advertised to be sold for City taxes. Do we ask too much of the Board of Aldermen to postpone the forcible collection of this tax? We are well aware that the City needs money, but this very fact arises from the monetary crisis through which this immediate section is now passing. The tightness of money in the very height of the crisis last Fall and Winter, is nothing to that which now exists. Indeed, we may say truly, that the present business depression is without parallel since the war.

Upon these grounds we ask, in all sincerity, the Board of Aldermen to take some steps looking to a postponement of the sale of property for taxes. The people need relief, and surely the City is better able to extend the time of payment, than are the people to meet the tax. Many of them cannot do it, and their property must needs be sold.

And we desire also to appeal to the County Commissioners in this same behalf. The postponement of the collection of County taxes should also be postponed, so that our citizens can pay in instalments. Last year the Legislature postponed the collection of the State tax, and will doubtless do so again. If people ever needed relief ours do now, and having the power, our officials ought to extend it to them.

If property is sold, the owner must pay twenty-five per cent in order to have it restored and, besides, many of them, unacquainted with the proper forms, are compelled to employ a lawyer to attend to it for them.

Under all these considerations we earnestly appeal to our City and County officials to extend the time for the collection of taxes sufficiently long to afford substantial relief to our overburdened citizens. We hope they will heed our appeal.

Carolina Central Railway—Injunction Case.

Upon the application of Dr. Orr, says the Charlotte *Observer*, an injunction was granted, a few days ago, by Judge David Schenck, at Chambers, restraining the Carolina Central Railway Company from further operations on his lands, until certain damages claimed by him had been paid by the company. It is claimed by some that the injunction, which was served on the President yesterday, will stop further work on the road until the matter can be adjusted.

As the case is an important one it naturally excites considerable feeling in our community, but like all legal questions it has two sides, and, as we don't know the merits pro and con, we forbear any comment, except to say, "*Fiat justitia, ruat coelum.*" We are informed, however, that an application will be made in a few days to vacate or modify this injunction, and at that time the case will be heard upon its merits.

At Chambers

His Honor, Judge McKoy, heard last night, at Chambers, the argument of Messrs. N. A. Stedman, Jr., and Thos. H. Sutton, of Bladen, counsel for Riley Sutton, colored, convicted at last Bladen Court of murder. The argument was on a motion for a new trial, which was granted.

Fire at Flemington.

We regret to learn that the distillery and store house of Mr. John E. Jackson, situated within two miles of Flemington, were entirely destroyed by fire last Friday night. A brother of Mr. Jackson and another gentleman were asleep in the store at the time but knew nothing of the fire until it was too late to save anything.

The fire was accidental, and is said to have originated from fire left in the furnace. There were about 250 barrels of turpentine on the yard at the time, and also a considerable quantity of spirits of turpentine and rosin, no shipments having been made for a week past, nearly all of which was lost, together with the distillery and the contents of the store.

The loss foots up about $2,000, on which we regret to learn that there was no insurance.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Important Case.

State vs. John E. Wood, Jesse Bowden and J. R. Everett, affray.

The Court was engaged during the entire day on yesterday, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, without intermission for dinner, in the trial of the above cause.

The above named defendants together with a large number of others, were indicted for an affray at Rocky Point, in the county of New Hanover, on the day of the August election.

The Court ordered that the trial of the defendants should be divided, and these defendants were put upon their trial yesterday. The remainder, except those who have submitted, or made their escape, will be placed on trial to-morrow. The witnesses for the State, all of whom were colored, seemed to conflict with each other; but their testimony, unexplained and unrefuted, would probably have brought down the scale against the defendants.

It was in substance as follows: On the day of the late August election a fight occurred between Mr. John Bryant and George Hill, colored, the latter having given the former the "*damned lie*". This occurrence took place at some distance from the polls; that during the excitement which ensued and grew out of this difficulty, the defendant Wood made his appearance at some distance from the scene, with a gun in his hands, which he brought to his face and pointed at the crowd which was assembled around the combatants.

That the defendant Everett attempted to get to the crowd with a drawn pistol in his hand.

That the defendant Bowden left the polls, where he was acting as challenger, went to the crowd and participated in the affray.

This is about the substance of the testimony of the State's witnesses, who were only three in number.

For the defence, a great number were called and sworn.

Dr. Porter, in substance, stated that on the day of the election an affray took place at Rocky Point between Mr. John Bryant and Geo. Hill, colored. The defendant, Jesse Bowden, was engaged at the polls in the capacity of a challenger, some distance from the place of the fight; witness did not see him until after the fight commenced, and when he, the defendant, attempted to keep the peace a crowd turned upon him with clubs and sticks, one man having a sledge hammer, and pressed him backwards, threatening his life, cursing, swearing and crying "kill him! kill him!"

When witness had gotten defendant Bowden into the house, through the backway, the crowd came into the front part of the house, using the like violent language, gestures and threats. Witness considered that defendant's life was in danger. When he was retreating before the crowd he fell; whether he was knocked down, or accidently tripped, witness could not tell. Mr. Bowden had to be guarded from the mob until he left the grounds for his home. He saw him do nothing except in the interests of peace and self-defence.

Mr. D. T. Durham testified to the same effect. Bowden had been sitting at the polls, discharging his duty as challenger, in a peaceable and quiet manner, until after the row had commenced. Within a half minute after Bowden came near the place where Bryant and the negro Hill were fighting, witness saw Bowden backing and defending himself from a crowd that was making upon him, which consisted of about one hundred and fifty negroes armed with clubs, sticks, &c.—He saw Bowden fall; whether he fell accidently or was knocked down, witness could not tell. He considered Bowden's life in great danger during the disturbance, the crowd of negroes crying "kill him! kill him!"

One of the poll-holders stated that Bowden was peacefully occupied as challenger at the polls, until after the row had commenced.

Mr. Bryant, who was also indicted, but had previously submitted to the judgment of the Court, testified in corroboration of the three last witnesses; and that when the negro Hill called him a damned liar, he struck him; that the defendant Everett took no part in the fight, but seemed to be present in the interests of peace; assisted to rescue me from the mob, took me to Gamebrg's house, locked me in, and remained with me until the disturbance was over. Everett did not encourage the fight. After the gentlemen had rescued me from the crowd, and when we were endeavoring to get into Gamberg's house I was intercepted and headed off several times by the rioters.

Hockey testified that Bowden came out of the house to assist in quelling the disturbance. When he approached the crowd some forty or fifty colored people separated from the main body of the crowd, and took after him, crying out "there is Jesse Bowden, kill him! kill him!" While retreating before the advancing crowd, Bowden fell. One voice proclaimed, "I knocked the damned scoundrel down." Saw several blows aimed at Bowden, but did not see him strike any one until he was, himself, knocked down. Saw the defendant Everett take Mr. Bryant out of the crowd, but at no time saw him participate in the fight, or in any manner encourage it.

Thos. A. Price corroborated the foregoing testimony as to the conduct of defendant Bowden. When the crowd was pressing upon him, George Hill, colored, jumped out of a ditch made at Bowden for a fight, and pressed him so hard that he struck Hill, when the crowd yelled out "damn Jesse Bowden; kill him! kill him! kill the damned son of a ——. If we don't get him now, we will get him to-night." Mr. McPherson, a justice of the peace, summoned a posse to keep the peace. Of the crowd of negroes that was after Mr. Bowden, some of them were armed with clubs and sticks which were loaded with lead and iron. The defendant, Everett, was in every way peaceable. Bowden did not get up to where Mr. Bryant and Hill had been fighting.

William F. Price testified that he was in the house at the polls with Mr. Bowden when the fight commenced. He said to my brother, who was also present, "they are fighting out doors; let us go out and see if we cannot stop it!" When Bowden reached the crowd, he said to them "this is no place to fight. Let us vote, and go away in peace." The witness then described the action of the crowd to be as the foregoing witnesses had described it; and when some one struck Bowden, witness heard the cries of "kill him! kill him! If we can't get him now we will have him to-night."

Angus Williams, colored, testified that he saw Major Pope, colored, strike Mr. Bowden twice with a loaded stick. The crowd was making at Mr. Bowden, cursing, swearing and yelling.

G. P. Duncan testified that he did not see the beginning of the difficulty; the first he saw of Bowden he was giving back before a crowd of negroes who were advancing upon him, with clubs and sticks raised, cursing, swearing and yelling, and crying "kill him!"

Mr. Chadwick testified that Bowden did not reach the spot where Bryant and Hill had been fighting, at all. He knew that he should have seen him if he had been there. I was between Bryant and Hill at one part of the difficulty, and Hill shoved his pistol against my breast, and I know that Bowden was not present. As to the defendant, Everett, the witness stated that the colored peace officer, Jordan, saw Everett inside Gamberg's garden with a pistol in his hand, coming towards the gate. Jordan said to Everett, "you cannot go out with that pistol." Everett then offered to give the pistol to Mr. Beery who refused to take it. Everett then gave the pistol to Jordan, saying, "to show you I mean no harm, you can take the pistol, and go along with me." The witness saw the two walk off together, towards the crowd, and afterwards saw Everett take Bryant out of the crowd and carry him off.

Braswell Durham testified that he saw Bryant strike Hill; was the first or second person to reach them; caught Hill's stick to prevent his striking; tried to separate them; saw no one strike Hill except Bryant; testified that Bowden did not strike Hill at that time. Soon after this he saw Bowden retreating as before described.

James Durham testified that he saw Everett there; that he had previously seen him in the garden, when Sam Jordan and Sam Simpson said to him "you can't come out of there with that pistol." Everett said he did not intend to use the pistol except in self-defence; said he was for peace and gave his pistol to Sam Jorden. After the fight was over, he tried to get Bryant away from the crowd. Everett and Bryant disappeared inside Gamberg's yard.

S. S. Beery testified that he saw Everett with the pistol, and heard Jordan tell him that he could not go into the crowd with it. Everett then offered the pistol to witness, who declined to take it, and saw Jordan take it.

Witness saw the defendant Wood with the gun, but he did not raise it to his shoulder, but held it down in his hands.

Mr. Everitt Wood, father of defendant John E. Wood, testified that he saw the gun in his house at dinner time. The gun belonged to McDonold, a negro; told his son to carry the gun to the store, his object being to keep any one from getting hold of it.

T. A. Claus testified that he saw the defendant, John Wood, bring the gun to the store; that he did not point it at the crowd.

James B. McPherson, Esq., was called on the part of the State, and testified that he was a magistrate at Rocky Point; that he saw Jesse Bowden in the house at the time the disturbance began; and saw Bowden retreating before the crowd. While Bryant and Hill were fighting, witness saw two blows struck, does not know by whom. Shortly after this, he saw Bowden retreating.

The evidence for the prosecution and defence was here closed.

At 2:30 o'clock, the argument was commenced.

Hon. Geo. Davis, who opened for the defence, made one of his most effective argumentative efforts of near an hour's length.

Mr. Solicitor Norment closed the discussion at near 4 o'clock, in a speech which was replete with sound logic and cogent reasoning. He evinced the character of the public officer who comes squarely up to the honest discharge of duty, without favor, without affection. All of the defendants in this case were the Solicitor's political friends.

His Honor gave the Jury a charge of ten minute's duration, when they retired, and very shortly thereafter returned a verdict of "*Not Guilty*" as to all the defendants.

Fire Near Duplin X Roads and Detention of the Train.

The southern bound passenger train on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad arrived here yesterday morning two hours behind time, the detention having been caused by the burning of a large lot of wood piled up on the side of the track about 5 miles south of Duplin X Roads and about 30 miles above the city. As the train approached that point the engineer discovered the fire ahead and shut down at once. The train was stopped when it was ascertained that a large pile of pine wood ahead, probably about 500 cords, was burning furiously, and that the heat was so intense that the rails had become warped by it. The Conductor, Engineer and brakesmen, and all the male passengers on board the train at once went vigorously into the business of fighting the fire and soon had it under control. By this time workmen had arrived on the spot and in an almost incredibly short time the track was again in order and the train passed over safely, reaching the city two hours behind schedule time. About 300 cords of wood were burned and it is thought that it was set on fire.

Sampson Court.

His Honor, Judge Kerr, has consented to hold Sampson Court for Judge McKoy. This is rendered necessary from the fact that the latter has been interested, as counsel, in so large a number of the cases pending in that Court. As Judge Kerr's circuit will be over there will be no exchange between these gentlemen.

We are sure the good people of Sampson will be glad to see Judge Kerr in their county, and we know he will be well pleased with his visit.

Harbor Improvements.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 22d, 1874.

Col. Wm. L. DeRosset, President of the Chamber of Commerce:

SIR:—On the 8th instant we visited the public works for improving the Harbor, but owing to conflicting circumstances the inspection was not so thorough as was intended it should be.

We found the unfinished breakwater at

FEDERAL POINT

somewhat damaged by the late storms of August and September. Several of the upper finishing cribs, not being sufficiently weighted with stone, were displaced and carried off by the violence of the winds and waves. No injury, however, appears to have been sustained by the point, beach and shoals; the breakwater proper, that is, the foundation cribs which had been placed in position and filled with stone, remains intact, nor have any perceptible encroachments been made upon it.

ZEKE'S ISLAND,

on the opposite side of the Inlet, sustained no damage, but has evidently been enlarged by an accumulation of sand, although its shape has been somewhat altered.

THE OLD BREAKWATER

extending south from Zeke's Island and connecting with Smith Island beaches sustained some damage.

At a point in its line, commencing some 500 feet from Zeke's Island, was a section which, from some unknown cause, contained leaks which admitted an ingress and egress current sufficient to prevent the formation of beach against it, thereby exposing the timber of the cribs to depredation by navy worms which weakened and destroyed its resisting power against the violence of the storm; consequently about 100 to 150 feet of the cribs were swept away, leaving, however, the foundation of stone to build upon in repairing this damage.

The balance of the breakwater sustained no damage whatever; on the contrary, as a compensation for the damage above alluded to, large quantities of sand were brought to form and strengthen the beach, so that the breakwater itself was entirely covered in many places, and now, the entire distance from Zeke's to Smith Island, may be passed dry-footed at half tide, upon the beach, independent of the breakwater.

THE BEACH SOUTH

is evidently wasting from abrasion of the terrible in-and-out currents of the Inlet, *intensified* by the continuous winds which prevail across this point over the open bay, and over this long line of bare, unprotected sand-beach.

The two small inlets or swashes, some distance down the beach, alluded to in a former report, do not seem to have increased in magnitude, but rather, the indications are, that they are disposed to close themselves.

BALD-HEAD POINT

Is undoubtedly doomed. Appearances indicate that the main current is disposed to make a straight shoot into mid-ocean from the mouth of Bald-head creek. If these indications should result in fact, the day is not far distant when Bald-head will be known in history only, and as a thing that was.

We are not prepared to hazard an opinion on the subject of this *apparent* freak of nature, but some observers entertain the opinion, and not without reason, that owing to the division, both of the river and bay water by the opening and long neglect of New Inlet, thereby depreciating the volume of water passing out of the main outlet, destroying its scouring influence and the power of maintaining its original and natural channel, consequently, the outlet adapted itself to circumstances, permitting shoals and reefs to be formed, partially closing the mouth of the harbor. Those shoals have now become packed and hard, diverting the channel into crooks and irregularities. And now that the volume of water is somewhat restored by the partial closing of New Inlet, abrasion of the light sands of the beach is a much easier task to perform than the removal of the hard packed shoals.

Nor are we prepared to offer an opinion as to what will be the result or effect upon the Harbor Outlet by the washing away of the point of Bald Head; possibly it will not be prejudicial, and it *may* be beneficial as matters now stand, without the ability of straightening the channel by artificial means, which, perhaps, would better and quicker secure valuable results. We can only hope that it will prove a disguised blessing.

The suction dredge Woodbury, having returned from Baltimore, and undergone some repairs, commenced work upon Baldhead channel, where she has continued operations ever since (except occasional stops for repairs) with good results.

On the 10th of August a contract for dredging the river was concluded with Messrs. Curtis & Fober, and on the 9th of September they commenced work on the Snowy Marsh channel, since which time the work has progressed irregularly with no perceptible results.

Capt. Phillips returned from Baltimore on the 19th, and the steam tug Easton on the 20th of September.

Our last report was made on the 23rd of July, of operations to that date from the 22nd of May, when our previous report was made.

At the date of our last report in July, Baldhead channel had perceptibly improved, and our pilots began to use it with 12 to 12½ feet of water; subsequently 14 feet was carried out, and on the 24th of September the German barque Frederick Scalla, drawing 15½ feet, was towed safely to sea. At present it is reported that 16 or 17 feet may pass safely out.

This being our first report for the present fiscal year, commencing on the 10th of July last, we deem it proper to RECAPITULATE the operations of the previous year ending at that time.

The last fiscal year was ushered in on the 1st of July, 1873, with an appropriation of $100,000 to conduct operations for the year. The breakwater of 4,400 feet, connecting Smith with Zeke's Island, having been completed, it was determined by the Engineer to construct a deflecting breakwater from Federal Point, about 1,500 to 2,000 feet in a southwest direction, for the purpose of diverting the river current from the Inlet, and thereby assist in its final close, and to this end the work was immediately commenced. After proceeding 500 feet it was found that the cost so far exceeded the estimates, that the appropriation was insufficient to complete it, and the Supervising Engineer thought it best to stop the work at that point and devote the residue of funds at his disposal to the immediate relief of navigation by dredging and removing obstructions from the river. A steamer was purchased and fitted up with necessary machinery as a suction dredge, at the cost of $20,000, to be used on the outer bar of Baldhead channel.

A river snag dredge also was chartered to operate on the flats above Big Island, where she operated for about one month, with decided effect, removing from the channel many ponderous stumps and logs, thus relieving navigation to some extent.

The suction dredge, the Woodbury, got to work about the 1st of April, operating for a few days only, just long enough to test her ability and adaptability to the service, when on the 8th of April it was discovered that the appropriation was exhausted, and all operations were suspended. The dredge and tug were sent to Baltimore for repairs, and the hands all discharged, except a few to take care of the property, so that all operations were entirely suspended for the balance of the year for want of funds.

An appropriation of $150,000 was obtained from the last Congress for prosecuting this work during the present year; this sum being considered altogether inadequate for a successful attempt at closing the New Inlet, which is the fundamental principal or feature in the system of our Harbor Improvements, this appropriation will most probably be devoted to dredging, removing obstructions, repairing damages, &c., relying upon the next Congress for such an appropriation as the Supervising Engineer may think proper to recommend for a successful prosecution of the work.

In concluding this report, we desire to express our appreciation of the ability of Capt. C. B. Phillips, the Assistant Engineer, who has the immediate charge of all the working details of the improvement, and it is to his skill, industry and devotion to the cause, that we are largely indebted for the wonderful success which has attended this great enterprise, surrounded as it has been, by the most embarrassing circumstances from its very incipiency, and we commend him to the favorable consideration of the Chamber.

Respectfully submitted,
H. NUTT,
GEO. HARRISS,
JAS. H. CHADBOURN,
Committee.

We are accused, says the Courier Journal, of a double-dealing in this, that we, who have assailed lawlessness and intolerance wherever they have appeared in Kentucky, turn vehemently upon outsiders when they put in their bill. Just so. It is none of their concern, and it is ours.

Things have come to a hell of a pass
When one can't wallop his own niggers,
But things have reached the very worst pass
When the wrong fool walks off with his niggers.

A Touching Marriage Ceremony.

It was the writer's privilege, yesterday, at half-past four P. M., to witness the union of two loving and devoted hearts, under circumstances of the most trying and distressing character.

The *dramatis personæ* on this unique and interesting occasion, were Senator T. J. Perry, of Arlington, Ga. and Miss Anna A., the daughter of General George P. Harrison, of Chatham county.

The former, it will be remembered, only three days since had his leg terribly crushed by a locomotive in the car shed, rendering amputation necessary.

The intelligence was telegraphed to his affianced in Savannah, and like a true woman and blessed angel of mercy, accompanied by her father, she hastened to his side. In her case there was no revulsion of feeling—no seeking to recall the plighted troth—no hesitancy in casting her lot with a maimed and bleeding lover forever, come weal, come woe, in sunshine and in shade. On the contrary, he became the more endeared to her, and she regarded him,

"Even as a broken mirror, which the glass
In every fragment multiplies, and makes
A thousand images of one that was,
The same, and still the more, the more it breaks."

Anxious to minister to the comfort of the being who Heaven had set apart for her companion through life, to his entreaty, feebly uttered on a couch of languishing, she at once responded with noble candor, and consented to assume the duties of the wife immediately.

The nuptials were accordingly solemnized, as stated, at Brown's Hotel, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of the father of the bride, a brother of the wounded husband, and about a dozen other ladies and gentlemen.

Rev. George N. McDaniel, of this city, officiated, the bride dressed in black and sitting by the bedside of her afflicted lover.

Never was a wedding ceremony more impressively rendered, or the responsibilities of the marital relation made to appear in stronger colors. The responses of both the principals were distinctly audible, a soft light beaming from the eyes of the gentle bride as she devoted herself to the care and happiness of the feeble sufferer to whom her fate was now indissolubly linked. And if ever mortal looked serenely content and happy, albeit his sad condition, it was the young senator who so recently had exchanged the triumphs of the hustings for the long confinement of a sick chamber.

The concluding prayer of the minister was replete with pathos and fervor, and his earnest appeals in behalf of the married pair, found an echo in every bosom.

The ceremony over, each guest, after a word of greeting, quickly retired. Who can doubt that angels' wings hovered around that sublime and almost weird scene? The love of woman is indeed beautiful and fathomless. May long years of blissful peace reward the fidelity and constancy of these hearts now by the alchemy of Cupid transformed into *one*.—*Macon Telegraph and Messenger.*

The Kinston Gazette says: Mr. George Webb, of this town, has shown us a neat little contrivance that he has invented for holding up window sashes at any desired point, and is perfectly secure. When the window is closed it serves as a perfect lock. A patent has been applied for.

The Raleigh News says: The oldest citizen of Wake county was buried in the colored cemetery of this city yesterday. Her name was Judy Fields, and was one hundred and seven years of age at her death. Our oldest inhabitants testify to the fact that old aunt Judy was aged as far back as their memory serves them.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1874.

THE STATE DEBT.

As the time for the meeting of the Legislature draws nigh, the Public Debt qurstion is attracting more and more attention. Much has been said about the proper disposition of the public debt and much more will doubtless be said with probably a result in the future simular to that in the past.

The position of the JOURNAL in regard to the matter has been elaborated so fully and so frequently that we deem it unnecessary to repeat it now. We think, however, that it would be not very much out of place for the parties who are so urgent for the Legislature (that is the Conservative party controlling the Legislature) to make an "early settlement of the public debt," to suggest how it can be done. Some of our friends in their advice to the Legislature remind us very much of the advice Josh Billings gives to his friends laboring under pecuniary embarrassments. "Pay your debts, pay them always" says he, *"even if you have to borrow the money to do it."*

The following letter, unlike many of the calls upon the Legislature, has at least the merit of not asking that body to solve the Public Debt question without suggesting how it may be done, and we therefore commend it to the attention of the membres of the Legislature. After the Legislature shall meet the JOURNAL will take occasion once more to express its own views in regard to the matter:

Editors Daily Journal:

There evidently has been some movement among the foreign bond-holders of the bonds of the Southern States, looking to an adjustment with these States upon some basis within their ability to pay. Now seems a good time to look into the matter.

Every citizen of North Carolina suffers from the bad credit of his State. Prosperity will keep aloof until State credit is reestablished. From investigation during the past Summer I am satisfied the State creditors are willing to settle upon such terms as to keep the debt within the sum of *ten millions dollars*. Three millions of dollars issued to the North Carolina Railroad are already secured to their owners, by the stock of that Company—the interest being paid from dividends—need not enter into the matter of settlement. We need then seven millions of bonds, the payment of which should be secured by every possible means within the power of the State; say bonds of which principal and interest should be payable in gold, running 20, 30 and 40 years. The interest on $7,000,000 would be $420,000 per annum; a sum certainly within the power of the State to pay without oppression.

It is certain that a Convention will be called to amend the Constitution of the State within a short time. When it does meet let a provision be put in the new Constitution prohibiting the General Assembly from aiding in any improvement, or appropriating a dollar for any other purpose than the maintenance of the State government and the payment of the interest on the debt erected by the compromise with its creditors, for a term of forty years. By this course creditors will be assured that what they receive from the State will have some value in the money market.

The old debt and accumulated interest stands highest in the Constitution—there is a portion of the new debt entitled to equitable adjustment. Much of the new debt is unworthy of any consideration. Whoever is selected to settle with the creditors should be empowered to scale all obligations so that everything outstanding might be returned to the Treasury.

The limitation of the debt to ten millions of dollars, would give confidence to the tax payers as well as creditors, and breathing time would be obtained. Twenty, thirty or forty years of exemption from schemes to obtain State aid to railroads and other improvements, would clear the General Assembly of an immense amount of work, shorten its sessions, lessen taxation for expenses and remove all temptation from the legislative halls. In Convention would only accomplish this end, and no other, I would consider it an economical investment. The lavish manner in which State aid has been given needs to be stopped. The people require long exemption from heavy taxes in the future. The State must be kept in a financial condition that will invite immigration; to do this its future financial policy must be fixed. Let the Convention of the people do this.

I feel a deep interest in the settlement of the debt of our State. No one should complain if the old debt can be paid with a new debt of less than half the *ante bellum* debt. It seems to be important to call the attention of every man in the State to this subject. I have given my views in order to invite discussion and bring the matter before the next General Assembly. M.

THE CAUSE OF THE HARD TIMES.

A northern paper says that the question now most frequently heard in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, &c., is "what is the matter with trade?" This question, says the Lynchburg *News*, is not proposed by the great merchants of the Northern cities, for they know the cause. They know it better than Congress knows it. They know it better than Cabinet ministers or even editors know it. Collectors and drummers, the reportorial correspondents of the great merchants, never make errors in their reports. They work with the certainty that purely business habits bestow. Ask them what is the matter with trade, and they will tell you in a single sentence. That sentence is—"No money at the South—no property worth a rush in the South." That's what is the matter with trade. There is no collecting money in the South, there is no selling anything there, and if he venture North, the Southerner is not now sure that without buying a single bill of goods he can find credit enough to pay his [illegible] Nicholas and purchase a [illegible]

Southern paper is disappearing from the discount mart. Representing nothing of present value, it is no longer offered as a medium of trade exchange.

For a time it was believed that this utter prostration of things in the South was confined chiefly to South Carolina and Louisiana. Would it were! But the truth is, it is nearly the case in every State. Wherever under the name of "Republican party, and loyalty, and right to the negro, etc., etc.," the adventurous carpet-bagger has ruled or now rules, there the same exhaustion is. It stares hopelessly from the blank windows of the tenantless shops of Montgomery and Mobile, as from those that line the once busy sidewalks of Meeting and St. Charles streets in Charleston.

In the city of Mobile to-day, one of the largest hotels is offered rent free to any one who will pay the taxes. Along Commerce street the stores that rented for twelve hundred a year are now vainly offered for four hundred. No business square is unornamented with the notice "To Let Cheap!" Alas! they are all dear at any price just now. Without goods, or money, or the credit to procure goods, of what avail is the store at any rent? With goods and store and all, what avail the possession when nobody has any money to buy withal? The people are just as poor in Alabama as in Louisiana, and if we except Shelby county, they are just as poor in Tennessee. This is no fancy picture. It comes from no party reports. The condition of Alabama is detailed at length in the New York *Times*, a Republican paper, which, until very lately applauded, or defended, or excused every one of those acts by the governing party—the acts which have led to the desolation itself now mourns. It mourns over the South now, not because of the South, but because of the North, to whom the price of the cotton, the sugar, and of the turpentine comes not in exchange for goods dry, or hard, or liquid.

All this is the work of the carpet-baggers. Wherever they go, these political locusts turn the garden into a wilderness. But where did they come from? The North. In the Bible the locusts are spoken of under the figurative name of "the Northern Army." That is their literal description here. If the North is beginning to reap the fruit of their doings, she has only herself to blame that she did not crush them out long ago.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

The following article, taken from our esteemed cotemporary, the Raleigh *News*, expresses our views thoroughly in regard to Mr. Stephens. No one entertaining the opinions that Mr. Stephens does, can with truth, claim to be a representative man of the South.

The *News* says: The press of the South has heretofore dealt most leniently and generously with Mr. Stephens, but the time has come when duty to truth and to the sentiments of the Southern people demands that an emphatic dissent should be made to the positions he has taken on some of the vital questions of the day. Mr. Stephens seems to have a remarkable infatuation concerning President Grant. Some months since, at the time indeed, when the infamous Kellogg usurpation was fastened upon the people of Louisiana by Dur ll's order and Grant's bayonets, Mr. Stephens was swift in his justification of the President, indulging in highly laudatory remarks upon his patriotism, ability and worth. Recently, since the McEnery "revolution," he has written a letter, in which the conduct of the President in that matter is defended and endorsed.

He dismisses the able, learned arguments of Messrs. Johnson and O'Conor with the sneering declaration that they are "sladelse," opposing to the reasoning of these gentlemen his simple assertion that they are in error.

Added to this defence of what the best legal talent of the land has declared to be a wrong, Mr. Stephens has further run counter to the sentiment of our people by his recent utterances upon the subject of a third term for the President. Whatever he may think upon the subject, the Democracy of the South are unalterably opposed to this movement. They can scarcely imagine any contingency in which they could give their assent to it. They know that there is no constitutional inhibition of a third term, but they know too that it is violative of the cherished traditions of the nation, a long stride towards the destruction of Republican institutions in America and the erection upon the ruins thereof of a strong, personal government.

Holding these views, Mr. Stephens is, in no sense, a representative of the people of the South generally; and we cannot believe that the people of the district from which he has been chosen to Congress agree with him in the opinions which we have noticed. They have allowed their gratitude for past services and their respect for his admittedly great ability to betray them into the election of a man from whom they differ in sentiment. At any rate, we protest against Mr. Stephen's recognition as a representative of Southern thought or feeling. Upon all the great questions now prominent in our politics, he is more ready in sympathy with the Republican party than with that to which he professes allegiance.

WHAT WILL GOVERNOR BROGDEN DO?

The administration of justice in the Raleigh District has become worse than a farce. So much for the election of Mr. Harris, the new Radical Solicitor. We learn from the Raleigh *News* that:

On Monday of the second week of the term (last Wake Superior Court) presentments were made against Sheriff Lee for bribery and embezzlement, and Capt. Ashe appointed to draw the bills.

Four bills of indictment were prepared and the witnesses were duly summoned. Harris then took the bills to sign, as Solicitor, which was not required (as we are told by several prominent lawyers). He kept the bills in his possession until Captain Ashe insisted that they should be returned to him in order to have the witnesses sworn and sent before the grand jury. Whereupon Harris comes into court and positively declined to permit the bills to go before the Grand Jury, in sisting upon his right as Solicitor to control the whole matter, and stating that he did not intend that the bills should go before the Grand Jury.

After this the Grand Jury came into Court and asked instructions from the Court about the matter, stating their desire and willingness to discharge their full duty in bringing to punishment officers charged with bribery and embezzlement. Whereupon Judge Henry informed the Grand Jury that when they had made the presentment their duty was done. That the matter was then in the hands of the Solicitor, and that Solicitor Harris had declined to let the bills be sent to the Grand Jury, and that he was powerless to control the action of the Solicitor in the matter.

It may be that the Court is thus powerless to prevent the Solicitor from openly and publicly defeating the ends of justice, but it so happens that even if in such case the Judge is unable to maintain the integrity of the Court, there is another official in the State who has ample, and it would seem undoubted power to accomplish the desired end, That official is no less a personage than the Governor of the State.

The grant of power conferred upon the Governor in cases where Solicitors have failed to perform their duty as Mr. Harris has done, seems to be full and complete and is to be found in Section 135, Chapter 32 of Battle's Revisal. It is in the following words:

§135. Any District Solicitor who shall fail faithfully to prosecute the violation in their jurisdiction, of any provision of this chapter in relation to *bribery* which may come to his knowledge, shall be *removed from office by the Governor* aft due notice and opportunity to be heard in his defence. The expenses which shall be incurred by any county in investigating and prosecuting any charge of *bribery or attempt to bribe* any State officer or member of the General Assembly within said county, and of receiving *bribes* by any State officer or member of the General Assembly in said county, shall be a charge against the State, and the properly attested claim of the county Commissioners shall be paid by the Treasurer of the State.

It is worthy of notice that the exercise of the extraordinary power herein conferred, is not left to the Governor but is made mandatory upon him. He has no option in the matter, but is compelled when the fact comes to his knowledge to proceed to the removal of the offending Solicitor, first giving him due notice and opportunity to be heard in his defence.

Thus far we have not heard what action, if any, Governor Brogden has taken looking, to the removal of Mr. Harris from an office, the duties of which he has refused publicly and in open Court to perform. Nor have we heard what action His Honor, Judge Henry, has taken in the premises beyond his declaration that he had no power to compel the Solicitor to send the bills before the Grand Jury. His Honor may indeed be powerless, but he certainly will not be held blameless by the law loving and law-abiding people of North Carolina until he shall have formally and officially brought the matter to the attention of the Governor of the State.

This is no trivial matter, and both Judge Henry and Governor Brogden owe it to themselves to show to the people that if the administration of justice is to be corrupt in North Carolina they are not responsible for it.

And made imperative upon the Governor as is the duty of removal by the strong and explicit language of the statute above quoted, if he shall fail to perform that duty, Gov. Brogden may rest assured he will be held to the strictest accountability. The people must and will have, if possible, the fountains of justice pure.

We do not by any means, however, assume that Governor Brogden has taken no action. Nor do we assume that he does not intend to take any. It has been our purpose since he took the high office he now holds, neither to condemn Governor Brogden unheard nor without reason, and we sincerely trust that in this instance we shall have no cause to regret our determination. Nor for like considerations do we propose to discuss how far Governor Brogden, by refusing to remove Mr. Harriss, will render himself liable to articles of impeachment. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

All we propose to do this morning is to ask what does Governor Brogden intend to do in the matter?

A BIG ONE.

The Washington city *Republican*, President Grant's own peculiar organ, says that "at the present time a vote "for the Democracy, is a vote in "favor of the payment of the Confed- "erate debt; of the pensioning of Con- "federate soldiers; of compensation "for the emancipated slaves; of the "issuance of more irredeemable paper "money and of national repudiation."

We presume this assertion is intended for "home consumption" in the approaching Northern November elections, and we take much consolation in the assurance thus afforded that the Radical party has nothing better to base its hopes of success upon than such reckless and absurd fabrications.

But did any one ever see effrontery equal to that displayed in this declaration of the President's own organ? Payment of the Confederate debt! Pensioning Conf derate soldiers! Compensation for the emancipated slaves! Surely Mr. Landaulet Williams, the Federal Attorney-General, must have bestowed his valuable time and attention upon the editorial department of the *Republican!*

THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

The Newbern *Journal of Commerce* says:

It is apparent that the Convention cause is steadily gaining ground. The necessity for a change in the organic law is admitted on all sides; and the recent elections in the North will do much to allay the fears of those who, while favoring a change in the Constitution, are yet opposed to a call for a Convention at the present time. If the elections to be held in November result as favorably as we have every reason to believe, the cause will be still further strengthened. Let the friends of Convention, then, continue to agitate the question. Keep it constantly before the members of the Legislature. Let them be impressed with the necessity of affording us a government in which the white people of Eastern North Carolina may have some voice. Activity and perseverance must secure the support of the Democratic members. It cannot be denied that the great mass of the party earnestly desire a Convention, and it is only necessary to keep this fact prominently before our friends in the Legislature to secure our object.

A Georgia rice pond was drained last year and the ground planted in corn. A hybrid crop has made its appearance, the stock, blades and cob resembling corn, while the kernels on the cob are grains of rice.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall celebrated their golden wedding in London on the 20th ult. Mr. Hall is one of the most noticeable men in London literary circles. His age is 73. He and his wife, Anna Maria Hall, have produced between them some 200 volumes. The pair are staunch believers in spiritualism.

CONVENTION—LETTER FROM COLONEL WILLIAM A. ALLEN.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers to day a letter from Colonel WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin. Colonel ALLEN has been a leading member of the Senate for the past four years, and his opinion is worth much in the discussion of the question of the necessity for a Convention. He speaks from a long and bitter experience in legislating under the present Constitution:

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Oct 22, 1874.

Messrs. Engelhard & Sneed, &c:

DEAR SIRS:—Entertaining the opinion that no good citizen has the right to withhold an expression of his views upon any great question of public policy, when those views are demanded by any portion of his fellow-citizens, I respond to your inquiries upon the subject of the CONVENTION without hesitation or apology.

You ask: 1st. Do you think the best interests of the people of North Carolina require their Constitution, the "Canby Constitution" so-called, to be materially and speedily amended?

2d. If, in your opinion, material changes in the Constitution ought to be speedily made, which mode of making those changes, do you think the best interests of the people of North Carolina demand should be adopted, that by Legislative enactment or that by Convention?

3d. The Conservative-Democratic party having an undoubted two-thirds vote in each House of the General Assembly, what do you think is the duty of that party in reference to the calling of a Convention by the Legislature at its approaching session for the purpose of amending the Constitution?

My active participation in the Legislative Department of the Government of North Carolina under our present Constitution, has been such as to impress upon me in no ordinary manner the many and important defects and great superfluities of that instrument, and its utter inadaptation to the situation and condition of our people. Its ambiguity and restrictions upon the Legislative Department, its loose and unrestrained power vested in the hands of the Executive Department, have been and continue to be sources of much embarrassment in perfecting useful legislation for the country. Under such a constitution we can never hope to see our good old State developed into a great and glorious commonwealth, such as her natural resources entitle her to be. We never have seen, and we never shall see, the government established by this Constitution maintained and supported within the restrictions imposed upon the power of taxation for the county and State governments, and yet the power extends to a much heavier taxation than was ever necessary for these purposes under the old government, when the administration of the government fully answered every demand. The spectacle is constantly presented before our eyes, even in the best and most economically managed counties, of going beyond the bounds of the Constitution to raise revenue for the support of the government, and special tax bills occupy a large portion of the Legislature's time. Why is this? Plainly because the Constitution establishes a government too heavy for the demands of our people.

Look at the Judicial Department and you find even greater grounds for complaint than in either of the other departments. Under our old Constitution each county had six efficient courts a year for the administration of justice, and the whole cost was much less than the present cost of administering the Government with only two courts a year, regular and fall. Ought not a simple, plain, brief statement of facts be sufficient to impress any sensible, honest and impartial mind with the great necessities of a speedily and speedily amended, the present Constitution of North Carolina? It does appear so self-evident to my mind, that I really cannot see how any one can come to any other conclusion, than that "the best interests of the people of North Carolina" imperatively "require their constitution to be materially and speedily amended." So conclusive is this view to my mind, that I really am unable to see how any one can find a reasonable pretext for a different opinion.

Then which of the two modes of "making those changes" should be adopted? If only one or two amendments were necessary to adapt our present Constitution to the wants and condition of our people, we might, with some degree of reason, wait for the slow progress of the Legislative mode. But when we take into consideration the many and palpable defects of the Constitution, and the serious embarrassment it imposes upon our material progress in the race of civilization and advancement, the heavy and oppressive burdens it fastens upon our people, without any compensative and beneficial corresponding effects, I unhesitatingly say that I think the speedy mode of a Convention should be adopted. North Carolina needs relief, and she needs it now. The people have been demanding it through their Representatives ever since they began to feel half-way like they could call themselves freemen. In 1870, so important did the Representatives of the people feel it to be to afford the people an opportunity of relieving themselves from the burdens and inconsistencies of the present Constitution, that they tried the doubtful expedient of submitting the question to them to call a Convention by a vote of the people, contrary to what was believed by many to be the forms of law. Under the intimidation of Federal officers, and the fear that it might be considered a revolutionary expedient, the Convention failed. But did this show any disposition on the part of our people against a Convention to amend the Constitution, if one could be called according to all the acknowledged forms of law, and in exact conformity with the provisions of the present Constitution? Most unquestionably not. He who so interprets public sentiment much mistakes the popular will. The people desire many and material changes in their fundamental law, and so strong did the Legislature of 1870 feel this pressure of public sentiment when the Representatives assembled in the Winter of 1871, after the defeat of the Convention by the means just indicated, that they immediately recommended *thirty* amendments, and the Legislature of 1872 had sufficient power to re-adopt eight of these thirty, and with overwhelming acclaim the people adopted these eight when they were submitted to the popular vote. In public estimation the other twenty-two are held to be but a little less important, and there are still others that are much needed. Our friends are mistaken in supposing that the people are opposed to the Convention mode of amending the Constitution, if that Convention can be called by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, without submitting the question to a popular vote, and in exact accordance with all the forms of law.

But why should the Convention mode be adopted, rather than the Legislative? I answer because it is the only speedy mode, and because where there are so many important amendments needed, as in the case of the present Constitution of North Carolina, in order to adapt it to the situation, wants and condition of our people, it is the only intelligible mode.—I have not time to argue this part of the subject in detail. From what has already been said the whole argument will readily suggest itself to the intelligent reader. I, therefore, express my very decided opinion, under existing circumstances, in favor of the Convention mode, and have no fears that the people would regard the Convention with disfavor.

Is it then "the duty" of "the Conservative-Democratic party, having an undoubted two-thirds vote in each House of the General Assembly", to call "a Convention by the Legislature at its approaching session for the purpose of amending the Constitution?" I unequivocally say YES, and I say further, that, in my opinion, if the Legislature fails to do so, it will be the severest blow to the Conservative-Democratic party of North Carolina, that it has received for many a day. Ever since the adoption of this Constitution in 1868, under circumstances which I need not undertake to detail, the members of the Conservative-Democratic party, in every section of the State, and upon every stump, and in the columns of every newspaper, have held up to the public gaze the deformities and imperfections of this ill-shaped and bastard child, conceived on a foreign soil and brought forth here as one born out of season. If our party then fail to use the most auspicious opportunity and circumstances that we may have for many years to relieve the people from the burdens of such a Constitution, what must the people think of our professions of devotion to their interest? Let our friends look to this, and act wisely for the best interest of the people of North Carolina. If they do, I shall feel that our glorious old State has still an opportunity of re-building up the waste places, and of a brilliant existence in the no distant future. I have not time for a fuller expression of my views upon this most important subject at present. Very truly,

WM. A. ALLEN.

For the Journal.

Fifth Annual Fair of the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Association.

WELDON, N. C., Oct. 23d 1874.

Dear Journal:

Your many friends in this section have been somewhat disappointed by failing to find any account in your columns of the Fifth Annual Fair of the above Association, held near this place last week. I am, in some measure, responsible for your silence. Many causes, which I need not detail, prevented me from sending you a daily bulletin, but I will endeavor, by this resume, to make amends for my remissness.

Notwithstanding many forebodings to the contrary the Fair, tested by the numbers in attendance, and the sum total of receipts, was a decided sucess, and may now be regarded as established on a sound financial basis.

THE WEATHER

was so propitious that parasols were a necessity, and fans, without which, flirtation in public is at a discount, entirely a lowable—even the shade of an umbrella was not amiss at mid-day. During the whole week, the clear blue of the sky was scarcely of scared by a passing cloud, and the balmy, health-giving atmosphere reminded one of the accounts of Southern Italy, to be equalled no where else in the world save in the peninsula of Florida in the winter season, or in a North Carolina October after the first frost. But I will dwell no longer on this theme, lest the writer of your "Indian Summer" articles, may regard me as trespassing on his province.

THE EXHIBITION

was highly creditable, and equal to that of any other Fair of the Society, but much beneath what it should have been, and what it is destined to become. The display of horses was superior, of cattle indifferent, and of hogs inferior. The products of the field and garden were excellent, as far as they went, but the small number on hand gave evidence of a deplorable lack of interest on the part of the agricultural farmers. It may be mentioned in the fact that the premium list of field and garden crops was not published in the Spring, an error which, I hope, will be corrected in future. Indeed, the entire premium list needs revision. Agricultural [illegible] Mechanical [illegible] Hillsboro [illegible] a number of the premiums offered for sheep, and deserves the thanks of [illegible] therefor.

[illegible] always the most attractive [illegible] was superior to any previous occasion. The display of home-made fabrics was good, and that of needlework and fancy work much admired. A beautiful sample of home-raised silk, of various colors, furnished by a lady of Granville, merits special notice, as proving what we are capable of producing in this respect. Several oil paintings and crayon drawings attracted much attention; among the latter, a horse's head, life-size, by Miss B., of Raleigh, only in her fourteenth year, was deservedly praised; but between this and a little size lady's head and bust, by a school girl in her eleventh year, the honors were nearly equally divided. Nor can I omit to mention a shell cross, contributed by a lady of Halifax, but the gift of Mrs. A. L. DeRosset, of your city, whose work it is. It was made at Beaufort during the past Summer, to while away a leisure hour, from shells collected on the beach, arranged with exquisite taste and skill. It was admired by all who saw it, and pronounced by connoisseurs to be a genuine work of art.

THE LADIES

were out in full force, and had the exhibition at Floral Hall been a failure, the array of grace and beauty present would have redeemed it a thousand fold. The absence of some who are regarded as among our fascinating belles, was, in a great degree, atoned for, by the presence others who had not before honored us with their attendance. I could not but be astounded by the fact that of the lovely boys, heretofore the subject of the fierce contest among certain chivalrous knights as to whom the prize of beauty should be awarded, one, only, had become a wife. Assuredly, their hearts must be of adamant, for I know that prancing steeds, costly equipages, courtly manners, gallant bearing and fine looks, have besieged them in vain. Still they go forth conquering and to conquer, and have extended their influence even to the Cape Fear and its neighbor Waccamaw.—But *sub rosa* is the motto, and I will not tell tales out of school. Still just here I cannot help referring to a charming little lady, a new acquaintance of mine, from far-famed Tar river, who seems to have completely magnetized one of my young friends. I could not but quote to him, from memory a verse of an old English classic:

"Why so we missed pale cupid lover?
Why so wan an face?
If when looking well can't move her,
Will looking ill prevail?"

The married ladies, also, shown out resplendent and the widows were absolutely irresistible. The widowers, too, were abundant, and marked by all that innate modesty, and unassuming deportment for which the class are so justly famous.

THE RACES

during the week entirely made up for the failure in this respect, of former years. A better race is rarely ever witnessed on any track than that of Wednesday, between Cad Brooks and Billy Bowlegs. The first heat was declared "dead" between Cad and Brooks, but Bowlegs took the other two, proving that he is a horse of good bottom, as well as speed. I thought his name horrid until I heard it so mellifluously pronounced by a young lady, that the consonants melted into each other, and the last syllable sounded really musical. I have been admiring it ever since. The trotting race, wherein the Northern mare Susie Kurtz made the mile in 2:34¼, has never been equalled in the State. On Thursday, Mary Lorg walked the course without a competitor, but made a half mile in 53 seconds, for the pleasure of the spectators. The mile dash, on the last day, between Pineywoods and Hope, in which the former was winner, was a splendid race. There were also other good races, both trotting and running, which I have not space to describe. For the success of this department, we are much indebted to the indefatigable exertions of Dr. G. H. Macon, who deserves the thanks of all lovers of the sport.

THE ADDRESS

of Col. Godwin, of Portsmouth, Va., it would be unpardonable to omit. It received the hearty commendation of all who heard it, as a chaste, able and eloquent effort. I am gratified to learn that it will appear in the Roanoke *News* of this week. I had thought from the extended reputation of Col. Godwin that he was a much older man, but he does not seem to have reached middle life. He has made many friends among us, and will always be cordially welcomed.

There are many other matters which I would be glad to notice, but I have already trespassed too far on your valuable space. Adieu until the first week in December, when I hope to take notes, at your Fair, among the beauties of the Cape Fear—if their charms are such as fame represents them, they should not want a chronicler.

A VISITOR.

A BLOW TO RITUALISM.

THE REJECTION OF PROF. SEYMOUR AS BISHOP OF ILLINOIS.

End of the Secret Session of the Protestant Episcopal Convention—A Constitutional Majority in Both orders Against Prof. Seymour's Election—Summary of the Discussion—Details of the Vote.

Greatly to the surprise of his supporters, the vote of the Episcopal Convention, on Tuesday last, failed to confirm Prof. G. E. Seymour as Bishop of Illinois. This it the most important action of the Convention since the session began, and is regarded a victory of the opponents of ritualism. Nothing was alleged against the candidate except his favor toward ritualistic practices. A careful analysis of the vote, indicates that so far as this action may be considered as showing the position of the Convention in regard to ritualism, its friends and foes are nearly equal in numbers. Prof. Seymour had a majority of the votes of members; but the decision was made by votes of dioceses, and resulted in a constitutional majority of both clerical and lay delegations against him. The injunction of secrecy was removed, so that the full vote and a summary of the discussion is presented.

THE RESULT.

Judge Lucius B. Otis summed up the arguments in favor of the confirmation, and spoke very eloquently in favor of Professor Seymour. As soon as his plea was finished a prayer was offered by the President, and a few minutes were spent in private devotion by all the members. Then the formal motion upon which they were acting, that Prof. Seymour be confirmed as Bishop of Illinois, was read. The Rev. Dr. Perry, as Secretary, then began the calling of the dioceses by name, first the clerical, and then the lay delegates. One might have begun to apprehend that after so long a discussion on so important a question there would be much unanimity among the voting, and much was the result was demonstration, for when the meeting was adjourned a few days ago quickly and quietly expected. The President announced the count as follows:

CLERICAL VOTE.

Number of Dioceses voting	41
In favor	19
Against	19
Divided	3
Majority against	3

LAY VOTE.

Number of Dioceses voting	41
In favor	14
Against	24
Divided	3
Majority against	10

It would appear that the dioceses which are divided are counted with the votes to be in the negative. In order to confirm the election a concurrence of both orders would have been necessary. Even had one order voted in the affirmative and the other in the negative, the result would have been against confirmation. Here both orders concurred in the negative—a result totally unlooked for by Prof. Seymour's supporters.

OUTLINE OF THE DEBATE.

The injunction of secrecy being removed, the delegates felt entirely at liberty to give the outlines of a debate which, in point of time and importance is unprecedented in the annals of the the American Church. Ritualism has been on trial rather than Prof. Seymour. Every effort has been made to ascertain Prof. Seymour's views in regard to ritualistic practices, and the debate has turned on a doctrinal pivot. No question of the moral fitness of the candidate has entered into the discussion, as we at first supposed. There has been an earnest desire to find out the truth, and in this search documents, letters, pamphlets, personal knowledge, with much irrelevant and unnecessary gossip, have been carefully considered. A great deal of outside influence has been brought to bear upon the convention, and in this way, it is asserted, much of the documentary evidence has been provided. With all this earnestness, the proceedings have been characterized by great courtesy and dignity. There has been no violence in speech or gesture, though President Craik is a very lenient ruler. Each side has put forth its best efforts to carry the day.

THE ILLINOIS DELEGATION,

said one informant, who voted against Prof. Seymour, admitted that he could never have been elected had they believed him to have aided or abetted the practice of habitual private confession or eucharistic adoration. This would seem to have been the chief charge against him. These practices were not considered as proved against him, but the result seems to show that the majority believed that he had in various ways given aid and comfort to the Ritualists, and therefore should not be raised to the highest office in the church. The argument that prevailed was that while a diocese has a perfect right to select any presbyter of good standing, within a moderate range of churchmanship, yet the representatives of the church have the right to determine whether it will be healthful to the church to put such a man in the episcopate, and that now, in a very sensitive condition of the church, objections which would be overlooked under other circumstances should cause the rejection of the bishop elect. The case at last seemed to narrow down to this, that he had declined to keep the young men under his charge from the influence of ritualistic practices, on the plea that they were sanctioned instead of being merely tolerated by the church. Over this the contest raged—a close contest, too. Up to Wednesday morning, even in the convention, Prof. Seymour's prospects looked very bright; but when the letters and papers [illegible] arrived, there was a change. Judge Otis, before summing up in the afternoon, is said to have announced, in order to induce the delegates to vote for the candidate, that the committee on canons had nearly completed a canon, which, if adopted, would

RESTRAIN ALL EXCESSES

in ritual. All profess sorrow that the rejection of the bishop elect has been necessary. One of the prominent delegates of the opposition made this statement: "This discussion, which has been called an ecclesiastical bull-baiting, is believed to have finally settled the question of extreme ritualism, and to have shown that the church does not countenance it. It will be a general relief to the public mind, which has been very much excited. This seemed in some sort to be a contest between the Bishop of New York, backed up by the influence of Trinity Church, and the more independent conservative members of the church. Bishop Potter is an intimate friend of Prof. Seymour, and has been instrumental in keeping him in the seminary, and wrote a letter in his behalf which has been read in the House of Bishops. The vote against him would have been still larger had it not been for the large number of his personal friends among the delegates."

AN ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE.

shows that the Bishop elect secured a majority of five of those present; but as the vote had to be taken by dioceses, the majority of the House of Deputies did not secure the election, as it required a majority of the clerical or lay deputies present of each diocese to secure the vote of that order of the diocese, either in the affirmative or negative. As a majority of both orders was not secured by dioceses, the nomination of Dr. Seymour was declared rejected. The total vote was 327, of which there were 145 yeas, 140 nays, 142 absent. The vote in detail of the Carolinas and neighboring Southern States as follows:

South Carolina—Yeas: Rev J D McCullough, Columbia; Rev A T Porter, Charleston—2. Nays: Rev Charles C Pinckney, Charleston; Rev Dr J H Elliott, Charleston; Edward McCrady, Charleston; H D Lesesne, Charleston; J J Pringle Smith, Charleston—2. Absent: John B Palmer, Columbia.

North Carolina—Yeas: Rev Dr A A Watson, Wilmington; Rev Dr A Smedes, Raleigh; Wm H Battle, LL D, Raleigh; A J DeRosset, M D, Wilmington; R H Smith, Scotland Neck; J G Martin, Asheville—6. Nays: Rev J C Huske, Fayetteville; Rev Dr J Buxton, Asheville—2.

Florida—Yeas: Rev Dr J J Scott, Pensacola; Robert Walker, Tallahassee—2. Nays: Rev O P Thackers, Fernandina; Rev Dr R Camp, Monticello; Rev Wm Mumford, J J Daniel, Jacksonville; H E Dotterer, Fernandina; Maj J Hamilton, St Augustine—6.

Georgia—Yeas: Rev H Rees, Macon; Rev Dr W C Williams, Rome; Rev Dr S Benedict, Savannah; Wm W Montgomery, Savannah—4. Nays: Rev W H Clarke, Augusta; L N Whittle, Macon—3. Absent: John R Johnson, Savannah.

Alabama—Yeas: Rev Dr H Stringfellow, jr, Montgomery; Rev Dr J Fulton, Mobile; N H R Dawson, Selma; Wm H Bray, Eufaula; F B Clark, Mobile—5. Nays: Rev Dr J M Banister, Huntsville; Rev R H Cobbs, Greensboro—2. Absent: J H Fitts, Tuscaloosa.

THE VOTING BY DIOCESES.

Clerical Vote—Yeas: Aldandy, California, Central New York, Easton, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Long Island, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, Vermont, Western New York, Wisconsin—19. Nays: Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia—10. Divided: Alabama, Arkansas, Central Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pittsburg, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas—12.

Lay Vote—Yeas: Alabama, Albany, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Vermont—13. Nays: California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Long Island, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia, Western New York, Wisconsin—18. Divided: Central New York, Central Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Easton, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Pittsburg, Tennessee, Texas—9. Not voting (deputies all absent): Arkansas, 1.

Here is the Difference.

Hon. A. A. McKoy and Capt. W. S. Norment, Judge and Solicitor, arrived in the city yesterday evening and will be on hand at the opening of the Court to-morrow morning.—*Wilmington Journal.*

If the Judge had been Tourgee he would have gone in on Tuesday, or more probably on Wednesday, or it might not be until the second Monday of the term.

Judge Kerr and Solicitor Strudwick made it a point to open Court on the morning of the first day of the term. The very presence of Judge Kerr gives an assurance to all men without regard to race, color or previous condition, that they will receive justice. Hartley, the elocutionist, said that conversation and association with Judge Kerr would elevate and improve any society, and make Christians of men who came in contact with him. He felt better and thought better of humanity after hearing Judge Kerr talk. Solicitor Strudwick has made his reputation before he has finished the first riding of the circuit. Justice and humanity are sure to mark his course as Solicitor.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

The Next House of Representatives

According to the Cincinnati Commercial's showing in a recent article, the Democrats will elect

SOUTH.		NORTH.	
Alabama	6	New Hampshire	2
Arkansas	4	Connecticut	4
Texas	1	New York	18
Florida	1	New Jersey	4
South Carolina	5	Pennsylvania	10
Georgia	9	Delaware	1
Mississippi	1	Illinois	7
Louisiana	2	Michigan	5
Virginia	7	Wisconsin	3
Maryland	6	California	1
Tennessee	8	Nevada	1
Missouri	11	Total	45
Total	72		
Total Northern	45		
Add Southern	72		
Total to be elected	117		
Democrats already elected	52		
Total Democrats	179		
A majority of the House is	147		
Democratic majority by Commercial's estimate	9		

But the Commercial has neglected to credit the Democrats with

Iowa	1
And has underestimated the number of Democrats to be elected in	
New York, by	4
Illinois, by	1
Michigan, by	1
Wisconsin, by	1
Massachusetts, by	1
Minnesota (St. Paul or Cook), by	1
Total	10
Add Commercial's estimate	149
Grand total	159
A majority of the House is	147
Democratic majority by this exhibit	12

New York World.

The cave of Cacahuamilpa in Mexico, which is not down in guide books, is said to be the largest in the world. It is covered by a volcanic mountain with an extinct crater. Mr. Porter C. Bliss has twice examined and explored it, the last time in February of the present year. Six hundred persons constituted the last exploring party, and they were provided with Bengal lights and scientific appliances. After reaching a level at perhaps fifty feet depth, they proceeded 3½ miles into the interior. The roof was so high—a succession of halls—that rockets often exploded before striking it. Labyrinthine passages leave the main hall in every direction. Stalagmites and stalactites are abundant. Below this cave, at a great depth, are two other immense caves, from each of which issues a branch of a great river, uniting here. These two rivers enter some five miles distant at the other side of the mountain; now parallel and issue at last together.

STATE NEWS.

Charlotte has a boy three years old who is an inveterate smoker.

The Reidsville Record and the Madison Enterprise are to be consolidated.

The Rock Island factory of Charlotte has been converted into a cotton spinning mill.

The shipments of cotton from Goldsboro for the current year will reach the neighborhood of twenty thousand bales.

The ladies of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Wadesboro had a festival last Thursday night, which yielded $106.

There will be "a parading at a ring" and co

Wilmington Journal.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30 1874
TERMS CASH IN ADVANCE.

sell, who in turn was followed by Adam Empie, Esq. These latter gentlemen made the best of a desperate case, as the verdict of the jury clearly showed.

His Honor, Judge M. Eay, in his charge to the jury, [illegible] relation to [illegible] the address. He stated [illegible] pleas of [illegible] not have [illegible] Bowden or [illegible] isolated [illegible] But in the [illegible] of [illegible] with [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1874.

New Orleans Bulletin.

A GREAT CORPORATION.

European Capitalists to Fund the Debt of the Southern States.

The rapid accumulation of indebtedness of the Southern States, and the readiness with which their different bonds were purchased by foreign capitalists, has for some years past excited more than comment. Notwithstanding that most of these bonds had been the issue of carpet-bag governments, millions were absorbed by English, French and German holders until the influence thus acquired, began to assume considerable proportions and its effects were made visible by several attempts at new legislation.

We have just learned of a remarkable and important move on the part of these foreign bond-holders, which our information is correct, is of the greatest significance. We learn from the best authority that there is stopping at the St. Charles [illegible] a gentleman who is prominently connected with the foreign bond-holders, and who visits this State for the purpose of securing legislation towards their interest.

On enquiry, we discovered that the gentleman is the duly constituted attorney of the holders of [illegible] bonds of Southern States. [illegible] a short time ago, it appears, two capitalists, who were the largest owners of Southern bonds, determined to join its common interest, and in order to save and secure themselves to "pool" their interest with a view of effecting some amicable adjustment with the several States.

This agent, it seems, started out on his mission, and for months past has been visiting the capitals, in prosecution of his principals' wishes.

The following basis of settlement, it is said, has been agreed to by the Governors of the following States, for the respective amounts named:

Virginia	$ 3,400,000
South Carolina	10,000,000
North Carolina	20,000,000
Alabama	8,000,000
Arkansas, the entire debt	3,500,000

The $8,000,000 fraudulent indebtedness of South Carolina not being considered in the negotiations.

The terms of this arrangement are in most respects alike in all the Southern States. In consideration for the legislation looking towards this scheme, the bondholders are to enter into a contract and endeavor to secure its endorsement by States, that they will agree to fund the debts, principal and interest, and, further to extend the payment for thirty years, at a running rate of only four or five per cent. interest, as may be settled upon.

The visit of this agent leaves it possible, make settlement [illegible] already perfected. Our debt $24,000,000 is largely held abroad and this new move is of the greatest interest to our people. We understand the Barings, Rothschilds, [illegible] and other leading houses [illegible] in this venture. It is stated [illegible] has already been drafted to [illegible] effect the ideas of this corporation established in England.

The Ladies' Table at a Riot-Stirring Eating-House Taken Possession of by Negro Congressmen, Legislators, State Officers, &c.

(Special Despatch to the Herald.)

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., [illegible]

This morning at Slaydon's, [illegible] an eating-stand on the N. O. [illegible] St. Louis and Chicago Railroad, [illegible] miles north of Canton, Miss., [illegible] rageous and unlawful trespass of individual rights was perpetrated. Quite a number of the prominent officials of this State and Louisiana, mostly colored, were passengers on the north-bound train, that breakfasted at Sixty-two Mile Siding, on their way to the Radical Convention at Chattanooga. Among the [illegible] mentioned Shadd, the negro Speaker of the Mississippi House of Representatives; Lynch, a negro Congressman; Pease, a United States Senator; Avery, a member of the Legislature; Gibbs, the State School Superintendent; Rickard, the negro President of Alcorn University; Compton, Superintendent of the State Asylum; Hill, the negro Secretary of the State of Mississippi. As the passengers filed into breakfast, they were assigned to their places by Major Raphael, the proprietor, or one of two gentlemen, in the [illegible] absence on such occasions, happened to take seats at the ladies' table, but, as soon as informed of it, arose and went to their allotted seats. Hardly had the ladies' table, when the already [illegible] named crowd of Radical [illegible] gathered around it and sat down.

Instantly Major Raphael appeared and told them they were at the ladies' table, asking them, in polite terms, to exchange for one equally as good, provided near by.

Ireland (colored) threw his clenched fist violently upon the table and said: "We will eat it upon this table, or fight it, just as you please. No give away in this party."

Major Raphael, seeing that they were determined to hold their places and carry their point, told them that [illegible] waiters should not serve them. Another noisy behavior and much boasting they made their breakfast from what was on the table, offering the usual price for their meal as they departed, which Major Raphael declined to receive.

Dr. Wm. M. Compton encouraged these fellows by sitting at the same table with them, and thereby participating in their indecent conduct. He was once a distinguished and respected citizen of this place.

These lawless men made a boast before they reached the eating stand here that they intended to repeat at dinner what they had done at breakfast; but, as many of our citizens happened to be at the depot when the train arrived, they very wisely stood in the back-ground.

THE THIRD TERM.

Another Warning.

From the Indianapolis Journal, (Senatorial Organ.)

Almost at the beginning of the agitation of the third term question, the Journal took strong ground against it, and deprecated the introduction of the question into our politics. It has been introduced, however, and persistently agitated. The silence of the President has encouraged his misguided friends to press the matter until it has become a pernicious element of [illegible] discussion, and a very damaging [illegible] upon against the Republican party. The President could have stopped the discussion long ago by a single word, and in our opinion he should have spoken it. He owed it to himself and to the Republican party, which has done so much for him, to put a speedy end to an agitation which was doing so much to injure both. His silence has injured him, because the people have construed it into an approval on his part of the third term suggestion, and it has injured the Republican party because in the popular mind that party is held responsible for the agitation. President Grant is the keeper of his own reputation and may injure it in speaking or keeping silent as he chooses; but he has no right to allow the Republican party to be stabbed over his shoulder when he can arrest the process by the utterance of a single word. He has either misinterpreted the popular feeling on this subject or has not thought it a matter of any importance, or has not cared to save the Republican party from the great damage which was being inflicted on it. In either case he has made a great mistake, and the time has now come for the Republican party itself, so far as possible, to rectify that mistake by washing its hands of the third term business. As the President has not seen fit to disavow it, the Republican party should do so, and as a faithful exponent of Republican opinion, the Journal here and now declares the third term suggestion to be impolitic, anti-Republican and offensive to the popular mind. It is impossible for President Grant to be re-elected. The party that nominates him will be inconceivably defeated. It is not only impossible for him to be re-elected, but not desirable if it were possible. His re-election would not conduce to the elevation of American [illegible] to the inauguration [illegible] of reform as can [illegible] Republican party to [illegible] There is but one [illegible] If President Grant [illegible] out before the [illegible] become [illegible] of the party [illegible] they [illegible] in [illegible]

STATE NEWS.

Raleigh has organized a Thespian Association.

The Pleiad [illegible] from wednesday [illegible] to one week.

Court [illegible] Rowan county [illegible] of [illegible] per day during this [illegible]

[illegible] of Good Templars in the State, with a membership of 7,000.

[illegible] Editor of the [illegible] visited the editorial [illegible] this week.

An interesting revival is now going on in the Methodist Church at Tarboro, which promises to be most happy results.

[illegible] Mr. Hobson, Deputy [illegible] Internal Revenue, [illegible] Fifth District, [illegible] Mr. Jefferson Atchison, [illegible] Commissioner during the day and nights of their stay, dining with the Versailles troops. Upon the entry of [illegible] Thiers into the city, when excitement was at its height, and when every one suspected of complicity with the Communists was shot without a question being asked, the surgeon was arrested and brought before the drum-head tribunal, in the Place du Chatelet.—His life trembled for the moment, in the balance, but was finally saved by the intercession of one of the Judges present, who was an intimate friend of the accused. As the latter was being led from the room he met the woman whom he loved, who had helped him in the care of the wounded, and who was now accused of the same crime as himself had been. "Good God, Marie!" he exclaimed, "are you here, too?" The woman took the whole scene in at a glance, saw the danger into which she would plunge her lover should she recognize him, and drew herself up coldly, saying: "You are mistaken, sir."—*New York Evening Post.*

STATE NEWS.

Raleigh has organized a Thespian Association.

The Pleiad [illegible] from wednesday [illegible] to one week.

Court [illegible] Rowan county [illegible] of [illegible] per day during this [illegible]

[illegible] of Good Templars in the State, with a membership of 7,000.

[illegible] Editor of the [illegible] visited the editorial [illegible] this week.

An interesting revival is now going on in the Methodist Church at Tarboro, which promises to be most happy results.

[illegible] Mr. Hobson, Deputy [illegible] Internal Revenue, [illegible] Fifth District, [illegible] Mr. Jefferson Atchison, [illegible] Commissioner during the day and nights of their stay, dining with the Versailles troops. Upon the entry of [illegible] Thiers into the city, when excitement was at its height, and when every one suspected of complicity with the Communists was shot without a question being asked, the surgeon was arrested and brought before the drum-head tribunal, in the Place du Chatelet.—His life trembled for the moment, in the balance, but was finally saved by the intercession of one of the Judges present, who was an intimate friend of the accused. As the latter was being led from the room he met the woman whom he loved, who had helped him in the care of the wounded, and who was now accused of the same crime as himself had been. "Good God, Marie!" he exclaimed, "are you here, too?" The woman took the whole scene in at a glance, saw the danger into which she would plunge her lover should she recognize him, and drew herself up coldly, saying: "You are mistaken, sir."—*New York Evening Post.*

THE LOVERS' QUARREL.

We had quarrelled, Millicent and I, and it was no slight lovers' quarrel to be easily forgotten. We had each said things that could not be unsaid, and done things that could not be undone, and she had given me back the letters I had sent her, and the ring that she had worn, and all those little presents that every man lavishes on the woman he loves. It was all over, and we were free again; and I tried to believe it was better so, but could not.

Poor little Millicent, her face was very sad, and her eyes very heavy, when I chanced to meet her; but she had told me that she hated me as much as she once loved me, and so I tried to look merry and unconcerned as I passed her, and I got up a flirtation with red haired Lucy Martin, and was seen about with her a good deal.

Her father had made a great deal of money by certain shoddy transactions during the war, and she was an heiress, and very much sought after, and all that sort of thing. If I had been the kind of man who matters for money I might have tried to win the prize, perhaps, for, after a rest, honest love comes to an unlikely end.

[illegible] man or woman is just ripe for something wrong in that line; and of all the wrongs that are, though many have worse names, there isn't one that is really worse than a loveless or mercenary marriage.

I wasn't bad enough for that, but I was bad enough to flirt abominably with a very decent young woman, who followed that I meant everything, and was pleasant y frank with me in consequence, and a report even arose that I was engaged to her. I liked it, for I knew that Millicent must hear it.

Of course, when I heard that she was not engaged to Tom Brown I was not pleased. You never can be sufficiently off with the old love to hear such news without a pang. I had not sworn myself to celibacy, but it seemed to me in a measure, Millicent's duty to do so. At least it would be better taste I thought, remembering how fond she had once seemed to me. Going into a convent or something of that sort—at least no more love-making—I had supposed would be her course. And here she was at the opera with fan, opera-glass, bouquet and attendant adorer, as if nothing had happened.

I sat in the next row with Miss Martin, and I looked into her eyes, and whispered compliments in a terrible sort of way, considering that I had no intentions whatever. Ah, well! she was a very practical girl, not romantic. I knew she had a budding fancy for me, but I didn't think she would ever [illegible]

[illegible] proposing to her a warm [illegible] Pooh! it is a hard mass of ice."

I am sure that she married the retired grocer, who proved to be her fate, with a light heart; and I knew her appetite did not fail her, for I sat opposite her at the table one day not long since, and she took kindly to roast beef and gravy and must have wrestled at least 160 pounds; but if she had been the most spirituelle creature, whoever broke her heart, I doubt it I should have remembered anything [illegible] my own selfish self that night; and all the while I was thinking, just as we remember snatches of some familiar song while we were busy with something very different from music, of the pleasant hours my little blackeyed love and I had had together—of the softness of the velvet palm that lay unresistingly in mine as we walked in the moonlight by the river bank the summer before, when twenty of us had met at the same [illegible] hotel at——; of how she refused to let me take, and the blushes they brought to her face—and I wanted to kill Brown. He was a harmless young man, with a [illegible] and an eye-glass, but I longed to assassinate him.

It is sort of thing happened more than once during the season, and I felt sent "Society" flying to woods and glens and waterfalls. I did not seek the usual resort. I went to a wild, out of the way place and hated persistently. I did some shooting too, and I formed a friendship with a certain [illegible] who was [illegible] on sport, so much so that I never knew him to [illegible] or shoot anything whatever.

[illegible] know where I was. I knew nothing of the whereabouts of any of my [illegible] ances. There were a few [illegible] people, principally invalids, for there were springs there [illegible] of medicinal reputation; but it was not the sort of place it was "the correct."

I made [illegible] no unpleasant meeting with people who would want to know why Milly and I had parted. And I may say astonishment and horror when, one evening, as I took my seat at the table, I saw straight opposite me a little, pale shadow, which I recognized as all that was left of Millicent Hood. Her portly grandmother was with her, and the way that old lady didn't look at me was more dreadful than the most awful looks could have been.

I made a short meal that day, and I resolved to leave the place by the morning train. Unfortunately I overslept myself. Wait a minute—was it unfortunate? It seemed so to me for a good while. I missed the stage at all events. There was an evening stage also. I intended to go down on that.

Out in the woods, and having purposely lost sight of my companion for a little while, I sat down at the foot of a tree and fell to thinking of Millicent. Poor little girl! how worn she was—did she? But, no—no—she had declared that she hated me. Ah, there was truth in Moore's song—

"There's nothing half so sweet in life as love's young dream,"

and I had awakened from it. I sighed and rested my head against the old tree. In a moment more—crack, crack, crack! A terrible pain through my head. A cry of "Oh, Lord, I thought you were a squirrel;" and I was dimly conscious that Briggs had hit something at last.

He had hit me.

I came to myself after a week's fever and delirium quite blind. My eyes were untouched, but the nerves had been somehow injured. There was something horrible in the surgeon's vague promises of improvement in time; and all I could say to the penitent Briggs was, "Why didn't you hit a vital spot while you were about it?"

It was a horrible time. I don't like to think about it even now. I was not sure how time passed. There was no day to me, and I seemed suddenly to have been launched into dark eternity.

One day I had a terrible longing for fresh air, and as there could be no reason for keeping me in-doors, I ordered my nurse, an old colored man, to set a chair for me in some lonely spot where strangers would not be apt to spy me out. He did so. There was a little nook which I knew well, where no one save some rural fisher ever came.—Here I bade him leave me, and return in an hour. He obeyed.

"Ah," I thought to myself, "were Millicent my wife, I should leave one who would love me even now; one on whose truthful bosom I could rest my weary head."

"Millicent!" I whispered softly, "Millicent! Millicent!"

The name brought back sweet recollections. I rested my head upon my hand and indulged in them until, being still weak, sleep overcame me.

Then I dreamed of her.

We were together in some beautiful spot, and my arms were about her and her kisses were on my lips.

How vivid the dream was!

I was awake but felt the kiss still; another and another. A hand seemed to rest on my shoulder. Involuntarily I strove to clasp it in my own. Then I knew it was no dream. A hand was there. It did not resist mine—a little, trembling woman's hand, soft and warm, and sweet—Millicent's own dear hand. I knew it before I drew her to me.

"It's my little one," I said. "Speak to me, I cannot see you."

"I knew I ought not to be here," she sobbed, "but I—could not help it. I am so sorry—so very, very sorry for you."

"Then you've got over hating me, Millicent?" I said.

"I never hated you," she said. "I only said so. But there—I—I didn't mean you should know I was here. I thought you were asleep, and I suppose it was very wrong of me, and Miss Martin would be pretty angry."

"Miss Martin!" said I. "You don't believe that story? Her poor blind [illegible] would be for you would have little chance with Miss Martin, even if he wanted her, which he don't. But I hear some [illegible] Miss Millicent; I [illegible] not to hold your hand too long Mr. Brown might object."

"Oh, don't Harry," said she, "I can't [illegible] you [illegible] and very much [illegible] that [illegible] Miss Martin [illegible] me."

[illegible] told me that the stars were in the [illegible] I ran up the steps of the [illegible] and I told her my star [illegible]

The doctor's predictions of some [illegible] were fulfilled I could scarcely [illegible] my wedding day; but I never shall forget that Millicent came to me in my darkness, and guessing that it would ever be broken again on earth, and gave me back the love I should not have dared to ask for. Nor can there ever be a moment more delicious than that in which I felt her lips upon my brow and knew that Millicent and I had made up our quarrel.

The Tarboro Enquirer Southerner says: The elite of the Tarboro colored people were much excited last week, by the elopement of Squire Taylor and the step-daughter of James E. Simonson. Simonson and his wife seemed to be very much opposed to the match, and telegraphed to have their daughter arrested. On Monday they heard she was at Weldon, and one of them went on and finally prevailed on her to return, which she did, expecting to have been married to Taylor on Wednesday night, in the Colored Episcopal Church of this place, but something happened to prevent.

The Newbern Times says: Considerable alarm and excitement was occasioned on the mail train on the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad on Wednesday evening. When between Clark's brick yard and this city it was discovered that one of the cars loaded with cotton was on fire, the bell rope was pulled, but it was then discovered that it had been burned through, and the greatest alarm prevailed, some of the passengers wanting to jump off while the train was in rapid motion. A train hand reached the engineer by climbing over the cars, when the train was stopped, the car broken open, and the burning cotton thrown upon the ground; eight or ten bales were found to be damaged and the car injured more or less. The danger over, the train started on and arrived about on time.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, for the Cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

The great virtues of this medicine are that it ripens the matter and thus relieves the lungs of it, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure. *Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c.*

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, thereby toning up the digestive powers, and causing the food to make good blood. *Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the cure of Liver Complaint, &c.*

These pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and act more effectually in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

Symptoms are a sallow complexion, sometimes, as the disease progresses, the whites of the eyes and parts of the body become tinged with yellow, the patient has frequent dizziness, sick headache, pain in the right side and under the shoulder blade, sometimes mistaken for rheumatism, bowels costive, sometimes diarrhœa alternates with costiveness, the stomach is affected with loss of appetite, nausea, and sometimes vomiting, the head is troubled with pain, dull heavy sensation, considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been performed, attended sometimes with dizziness, as if on the point of falling forward, highly colored urine, and frequently deposits a sediment on standing, irregular appetite, sometimes voracious, with a entire loss of digestive power in others, with a clammy and slimy taste in the mouth, particularly on first rising in the morning, the system is rendered very susceptible to cold, the slightest exposure producing a chill, the pulse is variable, sometimes very slow, and sometimes very rapid, the patient complains frequently of a creeping sensation over the whole surface of the body, and is annoyed with nervous fears, the mind becomes filled with the most gloomy forebodings, and the patient is confident that he will not live, although his physician may assure him to the contrary, he is unwilling to converse with his friends on his case, for fear of shocking them with the sad tale of his sufferings, he is alternately chilly and feverish, the skin is sometimes hot and dry, and sometimes moist and clammy, the appetite sometimes voracious, and sometimes entirely gone for days together, the bowels are costive, and sometimes relaxed, the patient is frequently troubled with a cough, which is mistaken for consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills will cure every case of the above symptoms, and in fact every disease of the liver, stomach and bowels. Dose of the Tonic, a wineglassful before each meal. Dose of the Pills, from two to four, at night. Prepared only by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia. Sold by all druggists.

Like Regulars on Dress Parade

The teeth should always be scrupulously clean and free from blemish. Keep them in this condition with the incomparable SOZODONT, and when they are veterans in the service, they will still be as good as new."

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. **It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.**

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World. Is manufactured only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

July 25 d&w

Bagging Ties and Twine.

350 Rolls Heavy Bagging,

1,000 Bundles Ties,

500 Pounds Cotton Twine,

For sale by

KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

oct 25 2t5

WORKING PEOPLE. Male or Female, to [illegible] employment at home, $30 per week warranted, no capital required. Particulars and valuable samples sent free. Address with 3 cent return stamp, C. ROSS, Williamsburg, N. Y. 4w

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS Choice and elegantly illustrated. Great inducements to Agents. For terms and circulars, address, **NEW WORLD PUBLISHING CO.,** Philadelphia. 4w

Work for all At home, male or female, $33 per week, day or evening. No capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG, 173 Greenwich Street, New York. 4w

WANTED—AGENTS [illegible] Best [illegible] Selling Articles in the world. $72 per week [illegible] given away to those who will help us introduce [illegible] BIDDLE & CO., 726 Broadway, N. Y. 4w

FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,

AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,

USE

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

PUT UP IN ONLY 25 CTS. A BOX.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

Sold by Druggists.

A COMPLETE OUTFIT FREE.

WE WANT A REPRESENTATIVE in every locality throughout the country to take orders for our GREAT CHROMO, SAMPLE and Family Goods, [illegible] and every lady and gentleman in the land to send us their address, as we can then [illegible] with privilege of purchasing. [illegible] Address at once, P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cotton, [illegible]

Tiernan Walton & Co.,

97 NORTH HOWARD ST.,

BALTIMORE.

Send for PRICE CURRENT.

4w [illegible] BANK OF COMMERCE

BALTIMORE

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

JULIAN J. CHISOLM, M. D.,

Professor of Eye and Ear Diseases in the University of Maryland,

SURGEON IN CHARGE.

This Institution, established in one of the largest and finest dwellings in the city of Baltimore, is thoroughly organized and fitted up with every convenience for the successful treatment of persons suffering from Eye and Ear Diseases.

Each patient has a chamber to himself, and receives every attention from skilful nurses.

The Surgeon with his family resides in the Institute, a very great convenience to the sick, especially those operated upon, who can be visited at all times and at a moment's notice.

Those desiring information will apply by letter to JULIAN J. CHISOLM, M. D.,

4w 55 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

The MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

[illegible] CABINET ORGANS [illegible] with [illegible] PIANO-FORTE ACTION [illegible] THE FINEST ASSORTMENT [illegible] Cabinet Organs in the world. [illegible] new styles of case, [illegible] new plans of easy payments, [illegible] most liberal rates for cash, [illegible] with privilege of purchase, [illegible] also for rent. [illegible] Second-hand instruments at great bargains. AGENTS WANTED. A Liberal discount [illegible] Illustrated Catalogues mailed [illegible]

HORACE WATERS & SON,

4w 481 Broadway, N. Y. P. O. Box 3,567.

First Grand Gift Concert.

Montpelier Female Humane Association,

AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

NOVEMBER 23, 1874.

LIST OF GIFTS

1 Grand Cash Gift		$1,000
1 Grand Cash Gift		500
1 Grand Cash Gift		250
10 Cash Gifts, $100 each		1,000
20 Cash Gifts, 50 each		1,000
Eight Cash Gifts	100 each	800
Four Cash Gifts	50 each	200
20,000 Cash Gifts	20 each	400,000
21,378 Cash Gifts	[illegible] ing to	$1,000,000

NUMBER OF TICKETS 100,000.

Price of Tickets:

Whole Tickets	$20 00
Halves	10 00
Quarters	5 00
Eighths or each Coupon	2 50
Six Tickets for	100 00

The Montpelier Female Humane Association, chartered by the Legislature of Virginia and the Circuit Court of Orange Co., Hopes by a Grand Gift Concert to establish a [illegible] down a "Home for the Old, Infirm, and Destitute Ladies of Virginia," at Montpelier, the former residence of President James Madison.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, Richmond, July 3, 1874.

It affords me pleasure to say that I am well acquainted with a large majority of the officers of the Montpelier Female Humane Association, who reside in the vicinity of my home, and I attest their intelligence and their worth, and high reputation as gentlemen, as well as the [illegible] and [illegible] and substantial means liberally [illegible] among them.

JAMES L. KEMPER, Gov. Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 8, 1874.

I commend them as gents of honor and integrity, and they are entitled to the confidence of the public.

R. W. HUGHES, U. S. Judge Eastern District of Virginia.

Further references by permission: His Excellency Gilbert C. Walker, Ex-Governor of Va.; Hon. Robert E. Withers, Lieut. Gov. of Va. and U. S. Senator elect; Senators and Members of Congress from Va.

Remittances for tickets may be made by express, prepaid, [illegible] money order on Washington, D. C., or by registered letter.

For full particulars, testimonials, &c., send for Circular. Address,

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR,

President M. F. H. A., Alexandria, Va.

Reliable agents wanted everywhere. 4w

Postponements Impossible.

--$20--

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

Authorized by the Legislature of the State of New York.

2d Premium Drawing, Dec. 7, 1874.

3d Series Drawing, Jan. 4, 1875.

EVERY BOND will be Redeemed with a Premium, as an equivalent for Interest.

CAPITAL PREMIUM, $100,000.

Address, for bonds and full particulars,

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,

Financial Agents, 23 PARK ROW, N. Y.

P. O. Drawer 29. 4w

AGENTS WANTED! Diploma Awarded for Holman's

NEW **PICTORIAL BIBLES**

1,200 Illustrations. Address for Circulars **A. J. HOLMAN & CO.,** 900 ARCH St., Philadelphia. 4w

HAVE YOU TRIED

JURUBEBA.

ARE YOU

Weak, Nervous, or Debilitated?

Are you so [illegible] and [illegible] on making [illegible]

THEN TRY JURUBEBA, the [illegible] Tonic and Blood Purifier.

[illegible] Jurubeba [illegible] Jurubeba [illegible] Jurubeba [